I have private reliable advices that the Ramsay route through Mexico will speedily he perfected which will put through the mails with a celerity which will astonish those who have eyes only half open. "Wait a little longer, boys, for the good time a-coming."

I once spoke of the Panama Kailroad being under contract to be finished by the 1st of August 1853, and said "qy? 54" and then it would be the Eighth Wonder of the World. If Mr. George Law were here, I would like to ask him why his contract was not fulfilled. Come Sir, what is the reason? Why that bridge at Barbacoas not up, and the road completed, at least abreast of Cruces, so as to avoid the exposure and danger of the river? Why not, Mr. Law? Don't you know you sin against the people who will travel that route, because they feel so much more security in the steam arrangements of the mail Company than the Nicaragua? Why have you not finished the road to a point abreast of Cruces, and had that bridge up at Barbacoas I ask again, because I have been over the route and know the value which even that gain would possess? I am credibly informed that you intend, at all events, to have the road complete before the commencement of another wet season. But, Mr. Law, I would like for you to tell the people that, and why you emmend, at all events, to have the road complete before the commencement of another wet season. But, Mr. Luw, I would like for you to tell the people that, and why you expect to do up your contract any better in '54 than in '53. Do you think you will have that road finished in 1855! If so, tell it.

165.* If so, tell it.

It is a little the worst piece of road to build "you ever "heard tell on," is it not? It would do a man good, before be took a contract for a railroad there, to live on that Isthmus a few days at least, if not longer, that is, provided he could. We are getting impatient at this end in our ignorance, so do let us hear from you, and we shall again be forced to let you hear from us. See how the wheels of commerce lag in consequence? No mails. The Nicaragua boat is probably three or four days abead. (?) Quien sale? If our road were finished we might answer our letters always, by the outward boat. We want that road exceedingly.

We want that road exceedingly.

The soothing, harmonizing sound of "sweet melody,"
was for the first time heard in the new Music Hall last was for the first time heard in the new Music Hall last week. The building is capable of accommodating 800 to 1,600 persons, and on the opening occasion was filled to overflowing. It was built for the "Pacific Musical Troupe," consisting of Mrs. Laura A. Jones, Miss M. Leach, and Measrs. J. Conner Smith and J. B. Bentler, names not much known to fame, but they have harmony and melody in their souls and voices to prove it. A delighted auditory testified its warmest approval of their efforts to please, and separated under a feeling of refused elasticity of mind totally different from that produced by the artificial and over-strained effects of the squalle resi school. Thank God, as yet we are natural enough to love that which is good; and that which they reni school. Thank God, as yet we are natural enough to love that which is good; and that which they discoursed was good, and well accomplished. The humanizing influence created by this exhibition of musical talent, will be a powerful adjunct in the good progressive work going on among us, and I hope in the day of redemption drawing on, when we here shall be able to send back upon you a rebutting influence in all that is high, holy, honorable and manly! May, therefore, a time serving hypocrisy and simulation never prevail among us. The "Pacific Troupe" were assisted by the Philharmonic Society, aided by a well drilled orchestra, the whole under the lead of our talented Mr. Geo Loder. The "good time is coming," when, by lectures, music the whole under the lead of our talented Mr. Geo Loder. The "good time is coming," when, by lectures, music and the blandishments of female society and "home," we shall largely break up the dens of crime; and ruiz shall no more stare your sons in the face on lauding among us. I must not omit to mention here that you have not a book establishment in New York which wild commerce to vice with that of Messrs. Le Count & Strong, whose smeeth building and lot alone cost nearly. commence to vie with that of Messrs. Le Count & Strong, whose superb building and lot alone cost nearly \$100,000. Nor the recherché Floricultural and Horticultural establishment of Messrs. Warren & Sons; the beautiful music establishment of Atwill & Co., and many similar evidences of refinement, which shall sus-

many similar evidences of refinement, which shall sustain as well as beget a mind all ripe for the holiest emotions of which our natures are capable.

Squatter difficulties thicken upon us, and in every direction throughout the State trouble upon trouble arises in consequence of conflicting claims. The Land Commissioners are working very slowly along the tedious route before them. This morning Dr. Baldwin reserved no less than three discharges of a revolver in some land discrete. It is not known yet whether the wounds are dispute. It is not known yet whether the wounds are

I wrote you, Jan. 31, that shipments of flour would pay well to arrive up to 1st Sept. It rules at a splendid paying price now, and for some time past, although it took a deeper dip than I anticipated.

In the truthful, always a seeker, I am your ob't.

The Nicaragua Line, with a highly commendable re-

gard to their own and the public interest, holds back the Cortes until 3 P. M. to-day, to allow the mercantile community the opportunity to reply to correspondence per Sierra Nevada. Shipment of Treasure, August 1, 1853.

| Per Steamship Northerner, for Panama | Page, Recon & Co. \$400 cco Thos It Selby Adams & Co. \$20 cco Spatz & Nowthouse B Davisson. 115,290 Almer, Fregenbaum & Co. \$100 cco Selby Wyckoff & Co. Tallant & Wilde. 43,200 Cummings & Philips. J B Theories \$20.20 Bevery & Co.

Lewe. Ebbetts & Co 20,000 Others	42,735
Total	154,488
Fire among the Shipping.	
Testerday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the alarm o was given, and a general rush took place toward M shi wharf. The fire was discovered to be on beard the ship Manco owned by Mesers Crosby & Dirble, and	arket-

ship Mance owned by Mesers Crosby & Diable, anothered the stream about two hundred feet from that wharf, on the eartside of Main at wharf, and almost directly off the the projection of Musion at wharf. The fire originated in the galley of the v-seel, and soon communicated with the rugging and sparsof the Mance, as well as of the bark Bac-chia, also used for storage, lying immediately alongside. By the time the engines arrived upon the adjacent wharves, which was in an incredibly brief period, the

were rapidly ascending the combustible rigging

By the time the engines arrived upon the adjacent whervas, which was in an incredibly brief period, the Sames were rapidly ascending the combustible rigging of both vessels. These ships were fairly enveloped, and the Sames scon found lodgment between decks. With the activity, however, which is characteristic of our freenen some six or eight incessant stream were soon east upon the burning vessels, and the flames began gradually to dappear. Between the end of Mission at. Wharf and theburning ships lay the clapper ship Herbert, recently dimested, and the bark Juno. The hose of some of the engines were passed immediately from the wharves, and those of others over the Juno to the deck of the Herbert, from which the water was east in torrents. Shortly after operations had commenced a large scow was seen rounding the burning vessels, with an engine on board, which proved to be the "Pennsylvania." No 12.

After playing for some time on the Bacchus, which was en the outside, and somewhat subduing the flames, the pipe man gallantly climbed the side, and took his position on the poop-deck, from which he poured a constant and effectual stream. Before this feat was accomplished, some cables were made fast from the Herbert to the Manco, and we observed aeveral of the firemen with great aguity or so upon these lines dragging after them their hose, and manfully taking their places on the deck of the burning vessel. From this time but a brie fperiod elapsed before the flames on deck were dinost entirely mastered, and the vessel enveloped in nothing but sincke. Some hay on deck gave a good deal of trouble, and the fire continued to burn be tween decks, in places the firemen could not reach. Near the end of Mussions st wharf, and next to the Juno, was Moumentais Nos. 6 and 7.

During these operations, the Crescent, No. 10, took its place by the side of the California, and the little Veinnteer couns shoed fustily at the angle formed by the wharves The Vigiliant and Celumbia were in positions we did not observe. The St France and

The report communicated to them in a reliable manner, was that there were fifteen barrels in the hold of the vessel. Almost simultaneous, the alarm of "fire up town," was proclaimed, and the engines and crowdhasteoed away from what was believed to be unpending destruction, to look after the enemy in another quarter. The latter alarm proved to be unfounded.

Meanwhile, the dismes once more made headway unchecked, none but the most adventurous daring to approach the burning magazine. The Herbert and the Jano, as well as the Bacchus, upon which the flames had been entinguabled, were hauled out from the Manco, leaving her alone to be fate; it having by this time been clearly ascertained that she had about fifteen barrels of powder on board. In the course of an hour, she was completely wrapped in firmer, when the Monumental bell again sounded, and the daring firmen once more rushed to the scene of destruction, regardless of all danger from explosion.

An aftempt had been made to scuttle the vessel, at an early period, out apparently without success. It was repeated, and while the firemen were contending with the flames—first from the whart, then from boats, and finally from the deck of the burning vessel—she slowly settled into the mud, leaving a considerable portion of the hullout of water, which lay partially on its side. The southing was done by the firemen, who stove a hole in her side with their axes. The flames were virtually suppressed in a vary short time after the return of the engines, and no farther danger was apprehended, shough at the times of going to press, the hull was still burning. A sufficient guard remained in attendance to prevent the flames from spreading. The extent of the damage we have been nusble to ascertain.

More Auriferous Discoveries.

More Auriferous Discoveries.

From the Alta California, August 1. We are incested to Dr. H. S. Gates, of this city, for information of the new good mines discovered near Souta Cruz. Dr. Gates on his way from Monterey on the Gov. Tompkins to this city, stopped on thursday a few hours at Santa Cruz. While there he heard the report of new mines having been discovered in the mountains a few miles to

the north, and he was one of a party to ride out to see what foundation there might be for the report.

The mines are arount eight miles from Santa Cruz, off as are yo which empties into the San Lovenzo Creek. There were three or four persons at work, having begun the day before. The first day they worked but a few hours, and made allogs her about \$4, but they were all inexperienced persons, none of the party having been in the mines at sept one, who had worked there only a month. They were at work with a long tom, and appeared to be laboring at a disadvantage.

disadvantage.

The country about is timbered with pine and red w and bears a striking resemblance to the country a beer Creek in the northern mines, and the earth ha same general cineritous character. The arroyo is a brisk little stream, furnishing, Dr. Gates thinks, 100 : power. The diggings, where the men were at work, was ut five feet deep.

ab ut five feet deep.

The top cirt was a black and rather sandy alluvial soil.

The top cirt was a black and rather sandy alluvial soil.

power. The degings, where the men were at work, we also ut five feet deep.

The top cirt was a black and rather sandy alluvial soil, next came a cineribius earth mixed with siler and s 4s, and below that decomposed granter rested on the bed rock of granite or alate. While Dr. Gates was there, one of the party washed a pan of earth and obtained about six cents. The party were using milk pans for wast of others.

The mines were discovered on Wednesday, and the ground had been prospected for only a mile or two. No experienced miners had been on the ground. The gold brought by Dr. Gates is apparently very pure, fine and granular. The mines are not far from Grah ms Mil, and the land has two claimants, Graham and a Frenchman named Don Carlos. The mines are about 25 miles from San Jose and about 75 from this city. There is quite an excitement in Santa Cruz on the subject.

Reported Gold Discoversy at PORT Oxford—A passenger by the sobr. Cecil, arrived yesterday from the northern coast reports that large gold discoveres have been made in and near Port Oxford some time since. The gentleman who gave the information has been engaged in tracing with the Indians for some time and on account of the steamers not touching at Port Oxford, himself and four others started for Umpqua river, and while on their trip discovered rich diggings.

In some places the gold, it is said, could easily be perceived on the surface of the earth. The information was given to one of the officers of that station, who foun it the report swere not exaggerated. In a short time the news was repress and others went to work, when a party of five percons took out \$1,000 a day, and were doing so when the Cecil left.

Our informant and his son took out for days together \$150 per day, and part of it in and near the house they occupied. There is no telling how far the mines extend, as there has been rich diggings, paying from \$30 to \$100 per man per day, in Port Oxiord, and also for twenty miles north and south, as well as extending into the interior. There w

so griest that rearly the whole crew left me Cook and for the diggings.

Captain Muler, late of the schooner Geoil, was drowned at Port Oxford a shore time or evious to her sailing.

At Post Oxford a short time for visuals to her saming.

Later from the South.

We have files of The Los Angeles Starto the 23d last.

The Star of the 16th says that Los Angeles County is in a state of insurrection, and threatened to be literally overrun by this vess and marderers unless they are suppressed by the populace. A meeting of citizens was held on the 15th, and a band of volunteers organized to take the field against the desperadors. Bosimin D Wilson, Eq., took command of the party. Another company had also been organ z=a in a different part of the county to cooperate with them.

organ 2x o in a different part of the county to cooperate with them.

The immediate cause of the action on the part of the people seems to have been the murder of a gentlem in in open day between Los Augeles and San Pedro, of which The Stor gives the following account:

"We have recorded many deeds of crime, but never so darks an outrace upon a community as was the murder of

"We have recorded many deeds of crime, but never so daring an outrage upon a community as was the murder of Mr. David Porter, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. P. came to this city early in the week with the avowed purp set of purchasing eattle, but not meeting a trade to his mind he went to the beach on Wednesday, to take passage on the steamer Thomas Hunt. At San Pedro he seems to have changed his intention again, for he hired a vequero by the name of Vergara and storted back toward the city, in company with Dr. John B. Whison. Neither Mr. Porter nor Dr. Wilson carried any arms, but Vergara had a double barreled gun. When within about four miles of the city, Vergara, who had all the time kept behind rode up to Mr. Porter, and shot him in the back, the ball passing through the heart. The murdered man fell from his horse, and the nurderer started a short disance in parsuit of Dr. Wilson, but not overtaking him, returned to the body of his victim. Dr. Wilson preceeded to the city and gave the sharm, and the sheriff with a strong passe immediately stated in parsuit of the murderer. He has not yet returned, but the country is so thoroughly aroused that the murderer can scarcely escane. arcely escape.
"The body of Mr. Porter was brought to this city and

"The body of Mr. Porter was brought to this city and buried yesterday. In a belt around his body was found the sum of \$400, and the six thought to be all the money he had with him. He had saddle bags, which the murderer oursed away, and which some people have supposed to contain a large sum of money. Mr. Porter was about 30 years old, originally from Virginia, but more recently from Texas. During his short stay in this city he favorably impressed our citizens by his gentlemanly deportment and intelligent conversation. He is said to have been by profession a is a year, and to have resided in California a little more than a year.

"Vegara is a Mexican and a noted thief; and a short

both sides had been killed. The mormous, with praise worthy alacrity, immediately sent thirty five well a uned men to the assistance of the New Mexicans, but, after a the rough examination of Temecais and the neighborhood, they returned to San Bernardino, unable to discover saying of the robbers or the party said to have been attained. Capit Levell received similar information at Juriana, and dispatched ten of his soldiers to the rescue, with the uncertainty.

result. or s Martinez was assissinated in Los Angeles on

We are indebted to the Purser of the Northern Light, and to Wells, Pargo & Co.'r, Berford & Co.'s, and Adams & Co's Expresses, and to Burgess, Gilbert & Still's Agency for valuable favors.

оню.

The Hocking Valley.

Cerrespondence of The N Y. Tribine.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 15, 1255.

We send \$20 to renew our subscription for the paper, which we have taken so long that we feel the want of it

almost as much as our daily food-it is food for our men A deep and lively interest is awakened in behalf of

the mineral resources of the Hocking Valley. Our coal, iron and salt are unsurpassed in quality and quantity. We live at the head of the valley of the Hocking

River, which is about 100 miles in extent. The re-sources of this valley have been almost entirely oversources of time value, have occur alignost entirely over-looked by your paper and the press generally, as sell as by capitalists. A few furnaces are being erected in the neighborhood of Logan, the seat of justice of Hocking County. If the attention of capitalists is directed to that part of Ohio, they and the State would be greatly beaunted thereby. The southern and central parts of the State are supplied with salt from this valley. The best of timber abounds for building purposes: the soil invites the scientific agriculturist, and four or five railreads are in a state of forwardness, each bisecting the valley. J.P.L.

NEW-HAVEN.

An Interesting Trial-German Celebration-Outrage upon an American Citizen-Relief for New-Orleans.

Cerespondence of The S. F. Tabune.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Ang. 23, 1833.

A case at law has just been concluded before the United States District Court, which, on account of the position of the parties implicated and other attendant cir-cumstances, has attracted a considerable degree of public sympathy. A lawyer of this city, named J. Works, who has heretofore maintained a high position in the who has heretofore maintained a high position in the community as a man of integrity, was accused of frant in obtaining a pension for the heirs of Col. J Lilie. His clerk, also, J. H. Conklin, was charged with aking and abetting in the transaction. After a long and patient hearing before Judge Ingersoll, although supported by the ablest coursel, they were convicted upon two courts.

A motion for an arrest of judgment was set aside, and the State Prison will probably be the home of the two men for some years to come. It is believed by many who are well qualified to judge that the act of fraud for which they have been convicted was committed rather through ignorance than as a deliberate crime, and hence much sympathy has been excited for the accused. If there be a good foundation for the opinion, their case is certainly a heal certainly a hard one.

The Turnverein." an association of Germans which has branches in various cities, held a celebration in this city yesterday. Delegations from Hartford, Bridgeport and other places were present, which together with the New Haven Society, paraded the principle streets headed by a fine band of music. They then proceeded to their new grounds, where patriotic speeches were delicated. oy a nne sona or music. They then proceeded to their new grounds, where patriotic speeches were delivered and various gymnastic feets of strength and skill exhibited. A ball in the evening closed the proceedings.—

These re-unions of the Germans and the revivals of the sports and festivities of their "Fatherland" must be productive of much pleasure and tend to promete harmony

and good will.

Another case of outrage upon a citizen of New Haven by a foreign government was brought before the public by one of our city journals, which demands the imm-diate attention of the Government. Justice has already waited

too long.

It appears that Mr.§T. Beecher of New Haven was Captain of a vessel which three years since was wreckel upon Porto Rico. On repairing to the nearest wort. Mayaguez, they were refused assistance and ordered back to their vessel. They were afterward seized for having held a conference with the commander of an American sloop-of-war, present at the Island, and thrust into a foul prison where they were subjected to every indignity that a petty malice could indict. After a considerable time they were released but not without the loss of much of their property.

Capt. Beecher has waited already too long for redress, and now that a beginning has been made, it is time that

and now that a beginning has been made, it is time that his account was settled, along with others. It is time that Foreign Governments were taught that the rights of an American citizen cannot with impunity be violated. The citizens of New-Haven are joining in the philauthropic effort which is being made by the cities of the North to relieve the sufferers at New-Orleans. A committee has been appointed for receiving subscriptions, and it is expected that \$1.000 will soon be furnished. Independent of those considerations of humanity which possess a universal claim, the rapidly multiplying relations of our City with its ill fated sister of the Southshould induce the inhabitants of New-Haven to contrishould induce the inhabitants of New-Haven to contri-bute liberally for its relief.

The City is at present thronged with strangers who seek here retirement and relief from the inconveniences.

THE EDYMOIN CASE.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.
ATSURN, Mooday, Angust 22, 1822.
Quite a crowd gathered at the court house on standay norming, to hear the difference expounded between the

informer, to hear the uncrease expension and re-letter n and re.

This 'battle of the alphabet' was set down for 10 o'clock.

This 'battle of the Edynoin was brought into court by the sheriff. He is a short, rather steat young man, with light hair and complexion. His general appearance is pre-

possessing.
Judge Humphreys presided. Christopher Morgan, C.A.
Seward, J. R. Coz, and B. F. Hall, Esq., appeared as
coursel for the prisoner. The District attorney, T. M.
Pomercy, Warren T. Worden, and M. S. Myers appeared

coursel for the prisoner. The District attorney, I. M. Pomercy, Warren T. Worden, and M. S. Myers appeared on the part of the people.

Upon the organization of the Court, Mr. Worden proceeded to read the return of the Warden of the Prison. Its substance was that francis B. Elymonia was duly on vioted and sentenced to prison, for Burglary and that naving escaped, he was retaken and again confined. It admitted that he rescaped by mests of a pardon, hat alleged that the name in the pardon was Elymore, comequently Edymoin was not entitled to the benefit of it.

Mr. Seward, of counsel for the prisoner, rose to put in a reply. Thus was objected to A long discussion thereupon ensued, in which all the lawyers took more or less part. In the course of it, Mr. Worden appealed to the Judge to know, if he as an honest man an upwright magnitude, would not thank him for fieding means to preven the escape of a convict, even by resurfing to a "quinofe." The Court finally heard the reply. It set forth substantially, that although Edymoin was daily committed he was also duly pardones and discharged, and that he is now in prisoned without any order of authority.

More debate, and then the witnesses who had been sammoned not being in attendance, the Court adjourned until afternoon.

When the one o'clock train came in, it brought if in 11

moned not being in attenuance, and in, it brought it in H strengen. When the one o'clock frain came in, it brought it in H s. Randail, Secretary of State, as one of the witnesses for the prisoner. The Governor's private Secretary was also subjenced, but he was away in Illinois, and could not be had. It also brought Attorney General Chatheld to assist the counsel for the State.

Secretary Randail was called to the stand. He testified that the Governor had ordered the parton of Francis B.

that the Governor had ordered the parton of Francis B Edymoin, that it was so entered on the record, but that to mme was written by metake in the parton, Edymoir-and that subsequently the record in his office was altered

name was written by mestake in the purson. Edynomes and that subsequently the record in his office was sincest to Edynomes also.

The warden of the prison was called. "Do you see that "man!" Yes. "What is his name." Francis B Edynom. "Did you discharge him from prison? Yes. "Why!" Because I supposes he had a parlon, although I after ward found it did not contain his name. "Did not "you read the pardon before you discharged him!" Yes, but not the whole of it. "How much did you read!" Why, I read as far as "Francis B Edy——"as dithout any posing it to mean him, I stopped! "Laughter!" "Is there "any such man in prison as Francis B Edynomic!" No. "Has there ever been!" Not to my knowledge.

The argument was then resulted by the Attorney General, after which the counsel for the peade moved a podponement until to morrow (fuesday) at a of dock. It was granted. They are then to produce Governor Seymour himself as a witness.

Here a new difficulty arese. What was to be done with the paisoner in the meanture! The dounced for the State wanted him sent back to the prison. His counsel on the other hand, said that if he was sent there, taser would be reaccurity that he could be found again and to aght into Court. Besides, they said he had been plustened by the keeper for lowing the prison when he was parloned, and for anoth they know, he would be punished again for daring to apply for the will of his encounter. A single device of the Sundilla was an officer of the Court and the Warden was not, it as proper he should remain in the custody of the form? So Keynoin goes, not to prison, but to the courty jad, unto the final hearing and decision, on Tasaday.

Very much has been said about Edynom's "ahre od "rascality," his "confined offers of the Court and the Warden was not, it as french confined there for some petty offense. He went to the Turnkey of the jad of the county where he lived, has temmer, and endeavered to procure the liberation of a friend confined there for some petty offense. For effect it, he offered him a bribe. T

"Vegara is a Mexican and a noted thief; and a short time since was under arrest upon a charge of stealing, but escaped from the officers."

It was supposed the marderer had taken the road to San Diego. Four citizens were in pursuit of him, and confidence was tell that he would be arrested.

The Sator of the 23d says.

"We alluded last week to a rumor that a party of New Mexicans had been stracked near femecula by a band of robbers. At San Bernardino the information came through one who purported to be a courier dispatched by the Maxicans themselves, and it was desired that the robbers were headed by Joaquin Carrillo, and were seventy strong, and had been fighting three days, and that a number of man on both sides had been killed. The Mormoss with praise worthy alacrity, immediately sent thirty five well agened.

The American Reform party of the Ninth Ward held a manufacture of the series of the seri

public meeting Tuesday evening at the Bleecker at. House, which was attended by about 250 persons. Dr. Sherrill was called to the chair, and Mr. Charles J. Holder was Secretary. The Secretary addressed the meeting briefly at

Whereas, it has been proved that liberty can only exist where the people have been educated to know their rights; and, whereas, in a powerment of elective franchise like this, where every citizen is equally called to vote upon questions of great moment to the Republic.

eriebre. Resolved, That the highest interests of the State domaind a liberal state of tree school education, to fit the youth of the State for the province that the same to devouve upon thesis, and the important attentive that are to devouve upon thesis, and the important attentive are to devouve upon thesis, and the important attentive are to every Resolved, That we are most emphatically opposed to any direct or direct union of church and State, and to this end will leads the incremence of any sect in the affairs of State adoculation, with a view to include a specific or the section of the section

erience of any sect in the affairs of State education, with a view to outrol or abaye it to their particular views.

Reselved, That by addings for a singular do our naturalization laws, we estaining our public system of Free School instruction, by deciping by every means in our power the lich resources of our nonney, by opposing any sectarists denomination, and by feetering and sociarshin unity of section and interest, harmonly and selections feetings mean the States, we shall continue forever a terro, to dispose and an action for the oppressed.

Insoled, That line has cossity for the organization of a new party, who correct principles, is apparent enough in the manner is which our ity you-mined has been administered for several search party. Accorded, That in religibles socially has a right of exception from the am or open apposition, when they eather the publical send of the line.

Realest, That while we are willing to be taxed to have our own histories properly educated, we cannot but deprecate the present system of allowing strangers to assume the right of each we fractione who as neither rank our write.

**Feederd, That we do not believe in either a system of satire free racker or high protective terms of his believe the interests of the country cill be advanced by a judicious use of both trees systems.

Mr. Bryce supported these Terronitions at some length.

course of his remarks he said considerable about the corruption of the old parties; the evils of dema-gogueism; the danger of Papal power, which he said had gained a fearful s rength in this nation, not yet a gained a tearful strength in this nation, not yet a century old. He considered this new party a care for those evils, and congra ulasted the andience upon the fact the inclusion was saved three or four years ago at the time that few few here he may be a few Northern men would have involved the Suth in scenes of bloods hed, and placed the negroes in a much worse or indition than they are in at present.

Mr. Savage speake briefly. He defended the present school system with much expressionss. He said that the operations of the present and the contraction of the present school system with much expressionss. He said that the operations

position to our school system came principally from supporters of The Promain's Journal. Day comp that they do not wish to be taxed to support schools w supporters of the Freeman's Journal. Day composite that they do not wisn to be taxed to support schools which do not included the Roman Catholic religion. Aid up invalue of their property and the amount of their taxes said the speaker, and you will discover that they do not pay enough to support their papers naw substrong by our charity. We make their papers naw substrong by our charity. We make their papers naw substrong by our charity. The union of Church and State is not on the amount plained by a single act. It will be accomplished, if in any manner, by degrees. The first thing which they undertake to do is to prepare the minds of the youth. They would not educate the youth, there are they struck our schools. The old Pholic School Sanity was a credit to this City. Committees and others from Erro is who came over to this country to examine our school system, after making their investigations, gave the Public School Society the first praise; but that Sanity was sarept by the board in response to the clamers of these loss of Education. Demaganes trucked with Pressts, and our schools were the price of it. While in favor of linerty of conscience to all, the speaker said that he was apposed to desails. Ancient Troy, he said was destroned by missing of a wooden horse containing men, which was drawn opened the gless and let in the boxile fures; and the Jesuit College at Fordham is such a horse. Walle in every country, at one time or another, the Jesuits have been containing or the wooden the place and the Jesuit College at Fordham is such a horse.

into the city. In the night these men came out of the norse, opened the gates, and let in the bostile forces, and the Jesuit College at Fordham is such a horse. While in every country, at one time or another, the Jesuits have been batished, in the State \$6,000 is annually appropriated by the State to finite a nest of Jesuits at Fordham. This is a right which is too little known, but which never counces from a real politicism. Another political party is needed. We have made a declaration of our principles. Pacy artrue American principles, and we mean to stand by those and fight them right straight through. Jindge Willis said that politics had correct at that stope that when a man speaks at a political meeting it is as of last

he expects an office. "But," said tet, "I have got one and "don't need another." Office is sliding of all grades, from Aiderman to President, is tare necoming diareoutable. If a man has got an office it is expected that he bought it, or got it by trick and reanagement. A new party, he predicted, must take the reins of government. Beformation is saidly needed, and thus American Reform Party will undertake it. It is called the American Reform Party will undertake it. It is called the American Reform Party will undertake it. It is called the American Party—it is not a Native American in our interests, and wit stand by the institutions of this country. Corruption has become the order of the day in our public affairs, and plunder appears to be the great object with officials. This has been trikingly illustrated in this City. Men are wanted to take office showill feithfully do their duty, and not not the public. Mr. Willis remarked that when he was a teacher in the schools, the first thing done by foreigners to destroy the schools, was by asking for an alteration of the school books; which was granted. This was but the entering wedge. The next thing was do break down the Public School system. This plot was connouted at Albany by Seward and Bishop Hughes. Now they sik for Public School mousy to educate children is their faith. What have the sudies of a school to day with religion more than with the learning of a trade! If this favor is granted to Reman Catholics, all other denominations have equally as strong a claim. We don't want to treat children, who are to be our citizens hereafter, to their education. What have these teachers done for Ir-land, Mexica, France. Spain, Irsly, Portugal and other countries of Europe where Church and State have been joined! Their object is not to educate their children, wit it is to destroy the schools and the institutions of this country.

We shall nominate our tickets and support them, and elect Americans to office. The other ward of the countries of the company to those foreigners

appointed such a committee.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the com-

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The Painters now on a strike, met at Wasnington Parade Ground, at 6 jo clock Tuesday morning, and after speeches had been made by various persons, the assemblage joined themselves into procession, and marched over nearly the same route as on Monday. The procession was headed by Shelton's Brees Bland, and a banner on which was the following inscription:

NEW-YORK JOURNEYMEN HOUSE PAINTERS.
Gentlemen Employee,
Ground, in April,
"YOU OUGHT TO HAVE TWO OOLLARS PER DAY,
AND WE WILL GIVE IT!"
Justice these is Justice Now.

During their procession through the City they say that many of their craft left their business and joined in with them. After the painters had gone over their route, they adjourned to meet at Constitution Hall. At a on Monday evening, pursuant to the morning's ad

curnment, about 500 men met at Constitution Hall, W soster st. The meeting was called to order by appointing Mr. Thes A. Coppins to the Chair Stewart Bannon, Vice President: John Cowton and Joseph Rogers, Secretaries. The report of the Committee of Conference with em-

yers being called for the President, as Chairman of that Committee reported to the effect that the disposition of the employers seemed to be more favorable. Some of them had altogether come to their terms, but the inspority of thein

employers seemed to be more favorable. Some of them had alrogether come to their terms, but the majority of them appeared to be wavering.

There was some rather stormy debate as to whether the feport should be adopted or not, when

Mr. McAgnes gave his opinion to the effect, that as the report was favorable beyond their sangulae expectations, they should accept it. He did not think the report sufficienty favorable as yet, ho sever, for them to give up the position which they had taken. Some of the leading employers who treated the deputation very coldiy on Minday, to day were more favorable, and a few had preliavely come out, and said they would give the required advance. We must keep on doing as we have done, the employers begin titled assured that we are as one man in this cause, that we do not each strive for himself, but that the welfare of each is the welfare of the whole, and they treat as accordingly. (Cheers.) He stated that many men from whom they had not expected to aperation, left their posts and ormshes to day, and joined in the procession as it passed their places of business. (Cheers.)

My friends there was a letter to this morning's Express which coats considerable concurs on us, as well as g. — as some advice. Among other things, it spokes to difference between mene abilities. Some men are worth "more than \$2 per day. while others are not worth \$1."

Now, you all know that sithough those remarks appeared plausible mough at first sight, said to those who under sould the matter they were on weight. It would be all very well it the employers charged basic employers, the public, in accordance with the ability of the work one list they do not; whether they employ an unifferent ear, man or a completatione whether they employ an unifferent ear, man or a completatione whatever in the charge which is made to the profile.

The article aligned to further advised them not to speed.

it coaks and difference whatever in the charge which is made to the public.

The article aliade a to further advised them not to speed their money in the rumshop. That advice was good enough but he thought it rather out of place when at oreseed to so intelligent a hedy of men as are the journeymen painters of New York. [Cheers.] For his part had he had been right among them all the high the strike, he had not seen a single drunken painter. [Cheers.] He thought they had a perfect right to spend their miney in such mistner as suited them next. He then spect so de what at length in compliment of various sity papers as he ing friends to the working classes and concluded his remarks by hopping hat the rep if would be received, which was complied with amid hearty appearse, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. McCommon them direct the following.

Reserred, That as an act of justice to those employers who have

reired. That as an act of justice to those employers who have uped to pay their hands \$1 per day, and are still willing so asy me until the first day of November, and as they have suffer of with those who issued to pay \$2 it would be an act of apa-to these men in their employ to still stand out, and that they be stitled to return to their employment on Wednesday morning, our chanks for their nearty cooperation.

permitted to return to four appropriation on Wednesday morning, with our man's for their nearty cooperation.

This result his was received rather coldly.

Mr. McAgues opposed the passage of the resolution. He hought that but few \$2 per day men would testre to return to their employment till their less fortunate follows, are equally well off. He was a \$2 man, and could get it alternate he saked for it, but that would not be before the whole body of men could get their demands. [Cheers]

Mr. English opposed it on the same ground. It was neared that the resolution be laid on the table for three passage that the resolution was carried manipulary.

Mr. McCormick then offered the following.

Resulted, That we seek and every man do demand, and well accent

Remarch, That we each and every man do demand, and will are in a than \$2 per day while couplinged, and that we do hereby fire edge ourselves to yield to nothing else.

Mr. Sunderland then offered the following proposition: I propose that a Committee be appointed from this meeting to of the bosses together in any place the Committee may due nexpedies or come to a final an interfaciolitis to if who promises trate of whom the first of November or Marsh next, which over you may the

fig. in each year.

This proposition was received with considerable displeasure by the meeting, and bisses and laughter were trquent. Some persons moved that it be laid on the table.

or twive months.

Mr. Breakely said he conceived the resolution to be the most sensible intro that had been proposed that evoling and it deserved better treatment. (Stamping and hisses I have been quicity sitting here the whole evening, outlently saiting to hear some such proposition as the It was direct and straightforward, and if carried into effect will be result in a speedy settlement of the question at lance. The proposition was voted down.

Mr. Bannon proposed that a Committee be appointed to wait on the bosses to-morrow, and obtain a defined answer from them. Yes or no Carried, and the Coair appointed the following persons to that Committee:

Messes John Marpey, John Sauders, Coder wood, Taylor, and Daniel M. Crunick.

Mr. Coxton then gave notice that at the next meeting he should offer a R. soution to the effect, not the meeting or towive months.

he should offer a R solution to the effect that the meeting pledges itself to work in no shop where let had as are an played, between this date and the lat of November -After making arrangements for a band, the meeting at

journed to meet at Washington Parade Ground at 6] o'clock yesterday morning. THE OPERA.

Review of the season. The Operatic season which has just expired at Castle

Garden is, on the whole, the most remarkable which has ever been presented to New-York audiences. When we look at the variety of masterpreces presented, the incon-testible superiority of the artists engaged the public at tention given every high without a single-zo-priou to-a in and every performance, it all seems to constitute a claim to When we speak of operas we must mean Italian operas.

because the contributions of other nations are as a condary that they form an exception and not a rule. The only opera which was not purely Italian. Reports if Disvolo, is mostly so, because the author began his career as a close imitator of Ressini, and when after he adopted a mixel style, his preference for his first live was evident. The main characteristic of Robert is Italian music, with additional orchestral detail. Mozart's Don Giovanal, however is a perely Italian Opera, written after the model of Piocial with of course the pseuharities of the author. The melodies are strictly Italian, and measured of course ording to the Italian worse to which they are set by the

have, to be identical with the It dian me'o lies of that day, and not inferior to them in grace and smoothness We do not join in the opinion expressed by many that Don Giovanni is a matchless work. It is conceived in a par ticular style, namely, the style of the day in which it was preduced. It resembles closely the music of H and and other contemporaries in its melodic phraseology, harmonic combinations and orchestral treatment. No very great prominence is given to any instrument, for solo players were vastly inferior to the same class now, as were their instru-ments equally inferior. Hence composers depended on the combination of the ore's stra instead of prilliant in fividual detail standing out. Now, it i all nonsense to tell composers of this day that they should treat the orchestra as Mo zart did, in order to be classic. It is utterly useless for writers who denounce composers whom the public adore, to hold up models of sixty years old, and say, copy that. The pride of composers revolts at any such thing, and besides the art of one period cannot be closely copied at another except in mechanical modeling. The music of Murart arew out of the period. Theaters were small, tiny even. Orchestral players were few, and for the most part indiffer ent. The resources, too, of some of the voices had not beeen developed. The tenor voice was not understood as it is now understood. The bass voice was not divined as 't is now divined. The very spirit of musical declaration was not evolved then as it is now. The combinations of voices were not etermined as they now are. The form pieces was not then so elaborated. The relative puch of the base and tenor, forming the magnificent heroism of a a modern duet was not understood. Nor was the sostatiunion of youth and love detailed s now in the duet for the tener and seprane. E-en Von Weber bungled when he came to give the tenor its place alongside of the soprano.

And the veteran con poser of Germany was doomed to the recent mortification of seeing Mario throw up his team part n the opera of Jessonda, absolutely refusing to sing in what he did not consider good tenor writing. So Gr.si hates to ing in Don Giovanni, because she feels there is bette oprano writing, and so there is; and after due consultation s to what character she should make her de not in here, she has, we are informed in a private letter from London, deermined on Lucrezia Borgia. There was a bara ob tion between this and Norma. This fact is remarkable, considring how small criticism has assauled Dominatti with every conceivable term of contempt hate and objecty-D as zetti, the magnificent master of the voice, which he never atigues, and which shines under his more in the largest equally with the smallest theaters. In evidence of the popfarity of this master, take the fact that Max Maretrek, at his benefit gave two operas, one in the afternoon, the other the evening, both written by his hend. We have spoken of the different styles of modern in

strumentation. We think it a duty which the composer owes to the virtuosi in the orchestra to give them from time to time solo performances, to show the public what they can do. We do not mean as this was done in Mo-zart's time, a measure or two of colo, but a sustained musical discourse or oration. For example the clarionet solo in Lucio, wide arching and brilliant as a rainbow, was played in exquisite style to the delectation of some two or three thousand people. Is this not a legitimate effect in opera music. Why not? Why must there be always combinations of that "perfectl, classical purity, where there is no glaring dominance accorded to any part, etc. etc. etc. !

So too why all these pozans to a treatment of the orches, tra which makes the voice subordinate to it or at least only orequal! Suppose the composer wishes the voice to domi nate utterly and absolutely and be supported by an ac-companiment as simple as the beating of the pulse, just making the time; and that like a great crater adding together and eniminating his periods, the vocal declaims should be uninterupted in his musical torrent until a cer tain point v hen the full period reached, the hands of multi tudes smite in tempestuous applause, and the roar of the orchestrathen in t lness, mingl s with and fortifies th nthusiasm ! Is not this egitimate high art ! Yes it is By this imitation of the res urces and effects of the orator pure, the modern Italian composers gan their hold over the public, and the more they are decried by would be classic criticism, the more they are applieded. The opera of Don Giorganai wants this quality, and hence with the public here it never erjoys beyond a success destine. It is played, but the public do not rapturously applaud it. The p-asent like graces of Zerlins's airs are exceptions, because of their sim-plicity and the continuous flow of the melody.

All opera music is a departure from nature. It is art no nature. It is based on a postulate. Let it be granted that music may be made the medium of quasi real life on the stage. That granted, it becomes a question of the best way of treating the voices and treating the orchestra. We bunk the modern composers have found it out. They can out broken cadences, without revery, but they do not choose so to do. After giving spleaded recitatives or so companied recitatives, where every variety of orchestral coloring is given (the mortal resolves of Edgardo are as statue in Don Giovanni) they present a distinct melody unit. they chose to be hizarre, they could do so; if they chose to generalize instead of individuating the instruments of the ly the effects of the last century they could do so. Bu-sanctioned by public opproval they pursue a different course. If singers, orchestra, and public are pleased, why should dead heads grumple ! The versatility of Madame Sontag was fully displayed in

the various characters she undertook. Madam + Steffanon" here. Madame Patti Strakosch is an artist rich in promise and in the test duet with Norma, shared the enth is asm of the assembly. Salvi is a great artist. His Spirts gentil. the perfection of modern declamatory writing, would alone so stamp him. Badiali, as Carle Quinto, was the Empero' outright. No one can ever forget his splendid performance in the great concerted piece, or the wild burst of applause which followed. Marinis ead mishap (the loss of severa fingers prevented him from appearing as often as was de-Max Maretzek, the leaser was always up to the standard. The estimation in which he is held by his co-laborers, was evidenced when they presented him at his henefit with a splendid silver vace: a merited tribute which the audience so pronounced.

We shall have now a recess of some days, and then the Opera will recommence at Ninlo's, and we trust with some ovelties, for it is possible to play the same works too

The Concert given by G its nalk at Saratoga was a bril ant success. Next Saturday h- will perform at Newport R I, and doubtless meet with unabated public favor. The Rhepish Glee Club, Moors, Langenback, Schenk

Sewering. Sto othmann, assisted by Cruvelli, baritone and Gockel, planist, will give a Soiree at Niblo's on Thurs day, August 25, at 8 o'clock WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CRYSTAL PALACE, New-York, Aug. 24, 1853.

CITY ITEMS.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, 4c., THIS EVENING.

THE RAYERS, to-shall at Shibo's, in "Magic Prise" (Perilous Ladeer" La Fortness "Me.

Wanders and the Comment of the Ship Berton; "A Capital Match,"
by Holized the Chinese Company, and "Turn Out."

THE YANKER IN THE At the Broadway: also, "The Word Dealed"
by Sibmes and company, commercine with "A Lady and Gentheman in a Peculiarly Perplexing Predicament."

Lilleare GROUND and the Disuastic Resitations of the Boone
Children at Earnam's, this afternoon, and this evening, "Maid
with the Milk Pall." and "Tabe downers."

Carlo, Carlo, this evening at the National Theater, by Mr.

Germon, Mr. Howard, and Howard, Condella Howard, and others.

Worde's Minnershall—Ethiopian Delineations. No. 448 Broadway,
SUNLING, NEW SHILARS SHEENBERS—No. 398 Broadway,
SUNLING NOLLANS—Charac erratic Performances, 450 Broadway,
Carlos Sheppers, Chinese Massimon and evening,
Washington Claute—Performances afternoon and evening,
Washington Claute—Performances afternoon and evening.

Washington Chinese Massim, No. 508 Broadway,
Living Carlos Chinese Massim, No. 508 Broadway,
Evening Chinese Massim, No. 508 Broadway,
Evening

The weather yesterday was sultry but tempered by a risk breeze. In the evening there was a smart shower. Rev Dr Burchard, whose serious illness was recently

Announced, is recovering.

Launce - The clipper and San Francisco will be launched from the yard of Aben C Bell, foot of Santon st. East Biver, this day at 1 o'clock P M. FIRE AND NERDOES ACCIDENT .- About 12 | o'clock on

Wednes as more ng as a man named Michael Ryan, residing at No. 250 h izabeth st., was about going to bed, by some mea se or other he apset a camphene lamp, which in stantly burst. The burning fluid set fire to his night of sthes burning him very s verely about the body. The dames communicated to a quantity of wadding, lamp wick, and other inflammable ms erial lying about the room, and before they were extinguished the premises were considera-Tre injured mar was or aveyed to the New York Has

pital where he now itee to a critical condition, no hope, being entertained of his recovery.

KILLED OS A RAILEGAD,-We learn that a colored man named Moore, living at New Rochelle, was run over at Morrisania on Monday by the Hariem express train. He was instantly killed. Verdict, Accidental.

Lewis C. Tinnes -The firemen who was injured, it was supposed f-tally, at the burning of the Peurl-street House, lies at the New York Hospital, under the care of Dr. McComb, who thinks that he will recover. He has some bruises in various parts of his person, but it is be ieved that no bones are brok n. EXCURSION OF A NEWARK WILITARY COMPANY,-On

Monday last the Washington Erina Guard, of Newart, N. J. started on an exerusion to Albany. On their series they were received by the Emmett Guard, Capt. Griffin, of that city, and conducted to their quarters. During the day they waited on Governor Seymour, in the Executiv, Chamber. The Governor received them very cordisty, is an address of some 15 or 20 minutes in length, and fall of historical reference to the State of New Jersey. Wm E. Robinson, Esq. who was one of the invited guests of the Company, at their request, responded to the Governor's re On Tuesday they were experted to the Areenal and Are

mory, at Watervliet, near West Troy. There they we received by Major Laidly who kindly explained to then all the v-rious manufacturing processes which are there carried on, and also conducted them through the Mass um, printing out the different Revolutionary trophies from Saratoga, White Plaine, and other fields of historie re nown. In the afternoon they partock of an entertainmen provided for them by the citizens, after which they visited Cobres, and r to ned to Albany in the evening.

Yesterdey they returned to New York, and were re-ceived at the Harlem depot, by the Montgomery Guard Capt Murphy, and Adkine's Brace Band. The Montgom ery Guard conducted their gnests to Tammany Hall, where a handsome collation was provided. Here the bands discoursed some excellent music, and the Companies took the edge off their appetites. The Washington Erica Gued are a fire body of 13 men, under the command of Captain McLear Shortly after halolook last night, the stranger were secorted to Jersey City, by their entertainers, and PARSTER STREET. - The Painters continued their strike

through yest-rday, and p reded the streets the same area the previous days of this week. During the day they held a meeting in the Parade Ground, Washington Square, and in the evening another at Convention Hall, Wooster street. The Committee of Conference with employers reported that the greater number of the employers have come to their terms. The meeting decided that, until the whole sabmitted, they could not return to their work. They will parade the city to day, and their Committee wait on en ployers.

The semination — The iterated question, how people live in New York, will find an answer, at last, in the fact that everything is saved—everything, in its wildest acceptation. You throw down an envelop of an old letter, or "there"

mainder of a half burned cigar lighter. It is trodden under fort, soiled, but not lost. Fr-sently there comes slong a man, a woman, or a child, "hooks" it out of the filth, deposites it in a bag, and goes on with the precious treasure. Who can tell what wonderful machines are busy to-day, masticating to pulp again those same fragments, o what glossy area for thought may not be "extented" thence to morrow ! What politician shall grow patriotic— what poet "find himself famous" thereon, nobody can tell. The wind flutters off a loose rag from a beggar, bears the colous thing a little way on its pure pinion, and lets it fall to its level again—the gutter; and there it lies, but not long. An old woman discovers it, flings it into her basket, where are more akin to it, and hobbles on her way. Next where are more akin to it, and hobbles on her way. Next month you may admire some exquisite fabric. It is only that rag in disguise! A pairfull of sand is worth money; a shovelfull of mud is good: filth unimaginable has a price, trash the uttermost finds a market without going to "Cowes." The clippings from your whiskers—if you went them—are worth something, anything you would asturally throw away is "thank-ully received." There's a month and not a pig's either, for that potato pairing, and many a similar apparatus waters for the melon tind, you have income. similar apparatus waters for toe melon rind you have just cast away. Those decayed lemons heaped in the gutter, that you hold your nose at, may suffer a chan,e "loto something rich and strange," that you will drick new ummer. Who knows? Even the old bones of departed heep and beeves that will never "come under" again, as arefully gathered from alley and street, and by an of will figure on some body's waistcost, glittering and glories under the name of buttons; or else ground to dust, become he magical powder that shall quicken the pulses in the cold bosom of Mother Earth, till it glows with the til ral thought f the Summer, or heaves with the swells of the Harvet And thus it is, that in the great City, the transmig whom be meanest into the most beautiful is daily and hours

day morning we paid a visit to the ruins of the late on flagration in Pearl st, which prwented a sail scene of desc. lation Of the massive structure known as the ' Pearlet House," nothing remained save shattered portions of the front, rear and side walls. Networkstanding the intense heat emitted from the burning building, a table", surmoun ed by an elegant piece of st-tuary, set in the front wall ore the doorway, remained usis jured. Surmounting the table is a figure representing the "Goddess of Commerce" with a staff in her hand, seated upon a pile of books and mer chandise. The in-cription beneath reads as follows

"Destroyed 1885,
In the confidential 1895,
10 be idings, containing merchandles, were consumed in one might—loss, 20,000,000 dollars.

Bebuilt 1896, on foundation of large atome, for John B. Patran.
Largace, Architect; Banta, Majon; Macvay, Carpenter"

It is now thought that the fire originated in the store of Pond & Hitchcock, and communicating with a quantity of hit of Kesin, on the premises, cause a considerable flant which made its way up through the well hole and other appertures in the building to the upper stories. Simultane ous to the discovery of the fire in the upper story, the flames borst out from the stores on the ground. Means Pond & Hitchcock say, that when they left their store in the evening everything was all right, and there was then no signs of fire on the premises. There is however, a mys tery about the origin of the fire which cannot satisfactorily

be explained. Mr. Porter, the proprietor, but recently assumed the war agement of the house. He was not in ured, and near ly every dellars' worth of his property was destroyed.

The building was owned by Mr. William Chadneey, an ex-Tensive crockery merchant, doing business in Oldslip. The property was recently purchased by Mr. C. for \$109,000. He has an insurance of \$40,000 on the building in the following offices:

Pacific. \$5,600 North American \$10.000 Hamilton. \$3,800 Marks 5,000 Washington 5,000 Total \$40,000 Autor. 5,000 Atlantic 5,000 Total \$40,000 Autor. The following are the losses of those who occupied stores eneath the botel, and adjoining

beneath the betel, and adjoining:

Water it.—No. 52 occupied by G. W. Ryckman, dealer
to hope—loss about \$2,000—fully insured. The building be owned by Mr. Geobard, and is badiy damaged.

No. 54 occupied by James A. Smith, dealer in spern oil-loss about \$7,000—insured for \$3,000 in Astor, \$2,000 in the City, and \$3,000 in the Grocers' Insurance Compa-

Total This building is owned by M. Hendricks, and is deeged to the extent of about \$3,000

tenel at No -4 occupied by Mr. Blake; patent for proof print-lose \$1.000. No insurance. No -c. I & J. Mayer chiux and earth-nware—loss about \$10.000. Insured in Royal Insurance Company, London

\$10,000. Insured in Royal Insurance Company, Ludas, \$6,000.

H. H. Salomon & H. S. Harry, extensive East lodis goods brokers, in the upper part of this building, lost the valuable stack. Fully insured Several other personal desires below the personal state of the personal state of the personal state of the Pymouth Na I Company. The firm had in their store about \$15,000 worth of goods, of different kinds, on commission nearly all of which were sured by the respective parties to whom they selong. The individual less of Mesers, W. & C. is but triding.

No 90, occupied by Joseph King, tea broker, &c., as in the Tring & Co., as exits for washing apparatus. Loss in the Tring & Co., as exits for washing apparatus. And 92 occupied by F. B. Williams, china, glass as and the control of the City, \$5,000 in the City, \$5,000 in the City, \$5,000 in the City, \$5,000 in the Linual Companies.

Сопрявіея.

were from 50 to 60 regular boarders in the house